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#### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

CBDP Community Based Disaster Program

CBDRM Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CBDRR Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

CBO Community Based Organization

DM Disaster Management

DMS Disaster Management Strategy

DP Disaster Preparedness

DRM Disaster Risk Management
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

HFA Hyogo Framework for Action

HVCA Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
IEC Information Education and Communication

LGU Local Government Unit (Philippines)

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MOWRAM Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

PRS poverty reduction strategy









#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Fifth Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop was held from 2-4 April 2008 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and was jointly hosted by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and UNESCAP. More than 150 disaster risk practitioners attended from a variety of at-risk communities, government agencies, non-governmentorganizations, community-basedorganizations, private sector and faith-based organizations, academic institutions, the media and civil society in South East Asia and other sub-regions of Asia. Representatives of UN agencies, regional organizations and other specialized agencies at the international, regional and national levels along with donor communities also attended.

The opening ceremony included speeches from the secretary general of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in Cambodia, and representatives from ADPC, the European Commission in Cambodia and UNESCAP.

Theme 1 of the workshop, Revisiting the Link between Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Development, reconfirmed Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) as the most effective approach in integrating Disaster Risk Management (DRM) with poverty reduction strategies. Shifting focus to community managed projects results in ownership and sustainability, vital elements in protecting the Millennium Development Goals. Yet challenges remain in CBDRM. Future efforts in DRM are focusing on broadening the scope of initiatives to reach all disaster prone communities in the region using a holistic approach and further institutionalizing DRM measures. Voices from the four CBDRM award recipients from Cambodia shared their respective organization's experiences in implementing CBDRM; and Viet Nam shared its process and structure for establishing similar awards.

Theme 2, Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Integrating CBDRM into Development Plans and Programs, was the largest theme of the workshop, consisting of four separate topics including parallel sessions. Experiences in Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia and Viet Nam showcased the institutionalization of CBDRM, underscoring the need for more effective partnerships with National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and the strengthening of the national DRM processes. Lessons learned from regional countries and South Asia and Pacific highlighted community resilience enhancement components such as capacity building, establishing CBOs, participatory hazard and risk assessment, integrating CBDRM in local development planning and the increased involvement of children and women in action planning. Through the integration of CBDRM into institutional frameworks, it is hoped that initiatives will be scaled up through replication. Emerging trends in CBDRM underscored the attention







paid to climate change, urban communities, conflict areas and the involvement of media in the process.

Theme 3, Strengthening Partnerships on CBDRR, introduced innovative strategies for sustaining partnerships through public journalism and watershed-wide early warning systems. Representatives from DIPECHO South Asia and South East Asia and AusAid presented their focus on CBDRM, describing methods for practitioners in establishing partnerships. Working models at the national level lauded networks such as Viet Nam's DANI, the Cambodia DRR Forum, MPBI in Indonesia and the Learning Circle in the Philippines. At the regional level, presentations on warning agencies and systems from the Typhoon Committee and the Mekong River Commission were also presented along with the new opportunity for establishing regional partnerships through the campaign for safer hospitals.

Two Skills Building workshops, each with parallel sessions, were offered over the three days: one on community resilience through Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) and one on social mobilization for CBDRM. The first Skills Building session highlighted unique, participatory methods of implementing HVCA in urban settings, in building capacity and as a method for encouraging child participation. The second Skills Building session focused on advocacy methods for integrating CBDRM into government development plans through student groups, community action planning and the establishment of CBDRM guidelines.

The final workshop discussion explored future directions for the DMP workshops and the PDR SEA. Remarks were given by Loy Rego, Team Leader of Disaster Management Systems, ADPC and Dr. Le Huu Ti of UNESCAP. Esteemed guest, HE Ly Thuch, Senior Minister and Second Vice President of NCDM, closed the Fifth Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop.







# Proceedings: The Fifth Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop For South East Asia

Sustaining Partnerships: Meeting the Challenges of Scaling-up CBDRM Programs

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia Phase 4









This document includes the proceedings and papers of the "Fifth Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop for South East Asia" held on 2-4 April 2008 at the Hotel Cambodiana in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The main theme of the workshop was "Sustaining Partnerships: Challenges of Scaling up CBDRM Programs". These proceedings aim to establish a reference point for continuing and future Community Based Disaster Risk Management initiatives. This is the fifth time disaster risk management practitioners in South East Asia have gathered to discuss CBDRM activities in the region as well as challenges and successes in empowering communities for disaster resilience which contributes to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. This document also includes papers presented on the different themes and outcomes of plenary discussions, participatory workshops and skills building activities.

The three-day workshop was attended by 158 participants from 11 countries within and beyond South East Asia. Participants included disaster management practitioners from at-risk communities, government agencies, non-government organizations, community-based organizations, private sector, faith-based organizations, academic institutions, the media and civil society in South East Asia and other sub-regions of Asia. Representatives of the United Nations agencies, regional organizations and other specialized agencies at the international, regional and national levels along with donor communities also attended.







#### **BACKGROUND**

The Disaster Management Practitioners for South East Asia (DMP SEA) holds periodic workshops which provide opportunities for disaster management practitioners to gather and share experiences and lessons, identify emerging issues and strategies and develop or enhance existing partnerships to promote community-based approaches to disaster risk reduction on a regional basis.

With funding support from DIPECHO, DMP SEA workshops have been organized annually over the past five years; the first and second workshops were held in Viet Nam, and the third and fourth in Thailand.

The fifth DMP SEA workshop was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 2-4 April 2008, hosted by UNESCAP and ADPC through its Partnerships for Disaster Reduction South East Asia (PDR SEA) Project.

Building on previous initial work in Community Based Disaster Risk Management throughout the region, this workshop drew attention to the successes in CBDRM and the move towards scaling up CBDRM initiatives through sustained and emerging partnerships.

#### **WORKSHOP THEME**

The main theme of the Fifth DMP workshop was "Sustaining Partnerships: Meeting the Challenges of Scaling-Up CBDRM Programs". Building on previous workshop themes of institutionalizing CBDRM in government policy making, planning and program activities (Third DMP workshop) and learning from community based practices (Fourth DMP workshop), this year's theme emphasized the importance of nurturing regional DMP networks and the continued sharing of lessons learned in current CBDRM initiatives in order to broaden the scope of DRM activities.







#### **WORKSHOP SUB-THEMES**

- 1. Revisiting the link between CBDRM and Development.
- 2. Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned on CBDRM.
- 3. Strengthening Partnerships on CBDRM.

Skills building sessions on CBDRM were offered throughout the workshop as well as a concluding workshop discussion on future steps for CBDRM.

#### WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop provided a venue for disaster management practitioners in South East Asia and other parts of the region to discuss lessons learned in managing and sustaining CBDRM program initiatives.

Photo Exhibition and Display Materials

The workshop provided further opportunity for participants and organizations to showcase general CBDRM management and practices within their respective localities. Promotional materials such as posters, books, brochures and publications were displayed.







#### **WORKSHOP AGENDA**

# FIFTH DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS' WORKSHOP SOUTH EAST ASIA

Hotel Cambodiana 2 – 4 April 2008 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Day 1: Wednesday, 2 April 2008

8:00- 9:00	Registration of Participants	
9:00 – 9:40	Opening Ceremony	Master of Ceremonies: Loy Rego, Team Leader, DMS, ADPC
	Welcome Remarks	HE Poeu Samy, Secretary General, National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM), Cambodia
	Keynote Addresses	Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
		Mr. Rafael Dochao Moreno, Chargé d Affaires, a.i., Delegation of the European Commission to the Kingdom of Cambodia
		Mr. Shigeru Mochida, Deputy Executive Secretary, UNESCAP and Undersecretary General, UN
	Inaugural and Opening Message	HE Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister and First Vice President of NCDM
9:40-10:30	CBDRM IN CAMBODI	A AND PRESENTATION OF CBDRM AWARDS
	Presentation of Summary Report on CBDRM in Cambodia	HE Poeu Samy, Secretary General, National Committee on Disaster Management, Cambodia
	Recognition of CBDRM initiatives Kingdom of Cambodia	HE Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister and First Vice-President of NCDM, assisted by HE Poeu Samy, Secretary General, NCDM
	Presentation of Plaque of Appreciation to NCDM	Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, ADPC, with Mr. Rafael Dochao Moreno, Chargé d Affairs, a.i., Delegation of the European Commission to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Mr. Shigeru Mochida Deputy Executive Secretary, UNESCAP and Undersecretary General, UN
10:30-10:45	Tea Break	





THEME 1. PE	EVISITING THE LINK BETWEEN CBDRM AND DEVELOPMENT
Session 1:	Overview of CBDRM and Poverty Reduction
10:45- 12:00	Regional Synthesis Report on CBDRM and Poverty Reduction Dr. Le Huu Ti and Emmanuel Torrente, Sustainable Development and Water and Resource Section, Environment and Sustainable Development Division, UNESCAP
	Disaster Proofing the MDGs Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison, Advisor, South to South Cooperation, UNDP Regional Centre, Bangkok
	Meeting the Challenges of CBDRM: Experience from Asia Mr. Loy Rego, DMS Director, ADPC
12:00- 1:00	Lunch
Session 2:	Celebrating Successes in Building Resilient Communities through Partnerships for Disaster Risk ReductionVoices from the Countries
1:00- 2:30	CBDRM Awards: The first in Viet Nam Dam Thi Hoa, CCSFC, Viet Nam
	Recipients of CBDRM Awards in Cambodia:  Experience of LWF in Integrating CBDRM into Local Planning Process Im Phallay, LWF, Cambodia
	Experience Working in Partnerships with NGOs on CBDRM Alejandro del Aguila, Oxfam GB, Cambodia
	Experience of CCK in Flood and Drought Preparedness at the Community Level Hem Sakhan, CCK, Cambodia
	Partnerships for Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Hong Reaksmey, CWS Cambodia
	Synthesis: Group Discussion

# THEME 2:SHARING OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN INTEGRATING CBDRM INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Session 1:	Mechanisms in Integrating CBDRM into National Plans and Programs: What worked and did not work?
2:30- 4:00	Country Reports  Philippines Regional Director Bernardo Rafaelito Alejando IV, OCD, Philippines  Viet Nam Deputy Director, Nguyen Si Nuoi, DDMFC, Viet Nam  Cambodia
	Regional Synthesis Report on Institutionalization of CBDRM Dr. Le Huu Ti and Kim Tae-Hyung, UNESCAP Plenary Discussion
4:00 - 4:15	Tea Break











Skills Building on Community Resilience through Hazards, Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment

4:15 – 5:15

Parallel Sessions

Hazard Mapping and Participatory Vulnerability Assessment: In Urban Setting
Lorna Victoria, CDP, Philippines

Evaluating Coastal Community Resilience to Tsunamis and
Other Hazards
Mr. Atiq Kainan Ahmed, ADPC

Simplifying Risk Assessment
Ms. Lolita Garcia, ESS Consultant on JICA Project

HCVA Tools for Child-led Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
Chitraporn Vanaspongse, Save the Children Sweden, Thailand

Day 2: Thursday 3 April, 2008

# THEME 2:SHARING OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN INTEGRATING CBDRM INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS

Session 2:	Showcase of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Integrating CBDRM
	Initiatives into Development Programs

#### 8:00-10:00 Parallel Sessions

Enhancing Community Resilience through Capacity Building and Formation of Community —Based Management Organizations

Enhancing Thai Village Capacity to Manage Disaster Risks through Creation of Community-Based Organization

Lolita Garcia, ESS Project in Thailand

Strengthening Partnerships in CMDRR: The Indonesia Experience

Fr. Raymond Laia, Caritas Sibolga, Indonesia

Kratie Province Flood Preparedness Project with Village Widows and the Differently Abled as Partners

Yous Thy, KWWA, Cambodia

Beyond Training: Integrating CBDRR Measures in the Municipal's Executive and Legislative Agenda

Atty. Rico C.Rentuza, Municipal Mayor, St. Bernard and Marieta Lupig Alcid, Care ACCORD, Philippines

Community Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management

Pedruco Capelao, Concern WorldWide, Timor Leste

Promoting Community Resilience through Participatory Assessment of Disaster Risks, Enhancing Early Warning System and Integration of CBDRM into Local Planning

Integrating Early Warning System, Communication Protocol and Evacuation Procedures in the Local Government Program

Cedric Daep, PDCC Albay, Philippines

Community Based Drought Preparedness Mitigation Project: The NAPA Experience Ang Chamroeun, NAPA, Cambodia

Effective Early Warning at the Community Level

Saidur Rahman, BDPC, Bangladesh





	inking Communities with Local Authorities: The CBDP Project Experience evita Dwi Meidityawati, Indonesian Red Cross
	BDRR Lessons Learned in Post tsunami and Post-earthquake Environment in Indonesia ouis P. O' Brien, CHF, Indonesia
	Building on Local Knowledge for Safer Communities
Ar	ole of Men and Women in Disaster Reduction Management: A Case Study of Flood Prone Ingkor Ang Village, Prey Veng Province, Cambodia ok Serey, NAA, Cambodia
na	uilding on social capital of neighborhood cell groups for DRR: the experience of Maliliit a Samahang Kristiyano, Philippines rnel Garcia, SAC Infanta, Philippines
	ommunicating DRR through Folk Media Iom Sitha, Action Aid, Cambodia
Po Th	ommunity Consultation and Local Knowledge Utilization to Support National Government olicy On Flood and Storm Preparedness: The PDR SEA Pilot Project Initiatives in Dhong hap, Viet Nam am Thi Hoa, CCSFC Viet Nam
	Children's Participation in CBDRM and School-based Disaster Preparedness Program
in	ommunity-Owned Disaster Preparedness Education Capacity Building of School Teachers Nias Island harles Ham, Hope worldwide, Indonesia
	uilding Capacities of Educators and Children on Flood Safety in the Mekong Delta slam Perwaiz, ADPC
	ncreasing Community Capacity through Child Participation guyen Van Gia, Save the Children Alliance, Viet Nam
	chool Based Disaster Management immy Nadapdap, World Vision, Indonesia
	ommunity-Based Disaster Education and Management onna Lagdameo, Oxfam GB, Philippines
10:00-10:15	Tea Break
Session 3:	Policies and Practices towards Scaling Up CBDRM Program Initiatives
	DR SEA Pilot Project in Camalig, Albay, Philippines edric Daep, PDCC Albay, Philippines
To	inking Government Capacity Building and CBDM: Scaling Up Initiatives owards Community Resilience to Disaster Risk anty Thamrin/Mr. Paripumo, Oxfam GB, Indonesia
	lainstreaming and Scaling Up CBDRM Post Disaster Programming shley Carl, IOM, Indonesia
De	ynthesis of Regional Experiences on Integrating CBDRM into Local evelopment Planning im Tae Hyung, UNESCAP and Dr. Mel Capistrano, ADPC
PI	lenary Discussion
12:00-1:00	Lunch







## THEME 2:SHARING OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN INTEGRATING CBDRM INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS

INTEGRATING CBDRM INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS			
Session 4:	Emerging Trends in CBDRM		
1:00 - 3:00	Parallel Sessions		
	Initiatives of At Risk Communities in Adapting to Changing Climate		
	Working with varying soil modalities and seed selection for areas exposed to climate risks Arnel Garcia, SAC Infanta, Philippines		
	Household organizing for sustained livelihoods in coastal communities exposed to climate risks Shirley Bolanos, Coastal Core, Philippines		
	Empowering Communities to Understand Climate Change through Participatory Tools: A Case Study from Banda Aceh Colin Fernandes, AustCare		
	Managing Flood Risks and Climate Change Adaptation Christoph Mueller, German Red Cross, Indonesia		
	Innovative Approaches on CBDRM in Urban Communities/Mega Cities		
	Integration of CBDRM into Urban Planning Hoang Hong Hanh, CECI Viet Nam		
	Women's Participation in Disaster Risk Management Project in Slum Communities Soum Samoun, UPWD, Cambodia		
	Drawing from Community Participation to Develop Ddisaster-Resilient Houses in Resettlement Sites Jessica Dator-Bercilla, Christian Aid/COPE, Philippines		
	Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Urban Setting Lorna Victoria, CDP, Philippines		
	Strengthening Community Preparedness Plan in Flood Affected Areas, Jakarta Belly Ledesma, CWS, Indonesia		
	CBDRM in Conflict Situation		
	Engaging Community Stakeholders in Disaster Risk Management for Conflict Areas Maria Corazon dela Paz, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc, Philippines		
	Synthesis Report on CBDRM in Timor Leste Jay Maheswaran, AustCare, Timor Leste		
	Mainstreaming DRR with Local NGOs in Conflict Affected Areas Nida Vilches, Save the Children USA		
	Special Skills Building Session on Working with the Media		
	Adelina Sevilla Alvarez, International News Safety Institute, Philippines		





Tea Break

300-3:15



Day 3: Friday 4 April, 2008

Session 2:	Sustaining Partnerships with the Donors		
8:00-9:30	Partnerships in CBDRM: The Donors' Perspectives		
	DIPECHO in South East Asia Thearat Touch		
	DIPECHO in South Asia Jyoti Sharma		
	AusAID Approaches and Partnerships in Disaster Risk Management Rebecca Shaw		
	Plenary Discussion		
Session 3:	Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM: Working Models at the National Level		
9:30 – 10:45	Joint Advocacy Network Initiatives Vu Xuan Viet, Care International, Viet Nam		
	Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Indonesia Hening Parlan, MPBI, Indonesia		
	Enhancing partnerships between academic/research institutions and community based organizations for DRR: the experience of the Building Disaster Resilient Communities and the Learning Circle in the Philippines Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga/Daphne Villanueva, Manila Observatory/Christian Aid, Philippines		
	Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Cambodia Mr. Seng Samban, CRC, Cambodia		
	Plenary Discussion		
10:45-11:00	Tea Break		



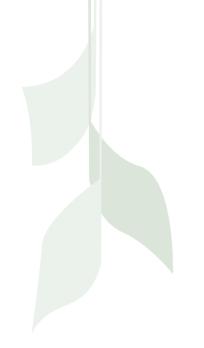




THEME 3:SUSTAINING PARTNERSHIPS ON CBDRM				
Skills Building on Social Mobilization for CBDRM				
11:00-12:00	Parallel Sessions			
	Advocacy for Integrating CBDRM in Government Plans Tran Tu Anh, Red Cross Netherlands, Viet Nam			
	Students As Agents of Change For Disaster Reduction Mary Anne Mills, Educating NZ, New Zealand			
	Community Action Planning Methodology Christoph Mueller, German Red Cross, Indonesia			
	Critical Guidelines on CBDRM Loy Rego, ADPC			
12:00-1:00	Lunch			
Session 4:	Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM: Working Models at the Regional Level			
1:00-2:15	Sustaining Partnerships among Warning Agencies in South East Asia Olavo Rasquinho, Typhoon Committee			
	Current MRC Exercise on Assessment and Mapping Flood Vulnerability Indices in the Lower Mekong Basin Nguyen Huy Dzung, MRC, Cambodia			
	Report on Experiences of Regional Partnerships among CBDRM Networks in South East Asia Dr. Le Huu Ti, UNESCAP			
	Plenary Discussion			
Session 5:	Initiating Regional Partnerships on Campaign for Safer Hospitals			
2:15-3:00	Dr. Roger Doran, WHO, Cambodia			
	Plenary Discussion			
3:00-3:15	Tea Break	Tea Break		
WORKSHOP:				
FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF PDR SEA AND THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS WORKSHOP				
3:15-4:30	Group Discussion Group Feedback			
4:30-5:30	Closing Ceremony	Workshop synthesis Mr. Loy Rego, ADPC		
		Workshop observations Dr. Le Huu Ti, UNESCAP		
		Closing Remarks HE Ly Thuch, Senior Minister and Second Vice President of NCDM		







#### SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Day One: Wednesday 2 April 2008

**Opening Ceremony** 

The workshop began with welcome remarks by HE Poeu Samy, Secretary General, National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) Cambodia, with keynote addresses provided by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, ADPC; Mr. Rafael Dochao Moreno, Chargé d'affaires, a.i., Delegation of the European Commission to Cambodia; and Mr. Shigeru Mochida, Deputy Executive Secretary, UNESCAP and Undersecretary General, UN. The inaugural and opening message was delivered by HE Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister and First Vice President of NCDM, Cambodia.

Mr. Loy Rego, Team Leader, Disaster Management Systems, ADPC, was the Master of Ceremonies. The workshop proceeded with an overview of CBDRM in Cambodia and the presentation of CBDRM awards. HE Poeu Samy, NCDM Cambodia, presented the Summary Report on CBDRM in Cambodia while HE Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister and First Vice-President of NCDM, gave recognition to CBDRM initiatives. A Plaque of Appreciation was presented to NCDM Cambodia by Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, Executive Director, ADPC. CBDRM Awards were bestowed upon individuals whose work and commitment to CBDRM practices in Cambodia has been outstanding.

Dr. Mel Capistrano, ADPC, presented the aims, objectives, methodology and expected outcomes of the workshop.

Session 1: Overview of CBDRM and Poverty Reduction

Regional Synthesis Report on CBDRM and Poverty Reduction
Dr. Le Huu Ti and Emmanuel Torrente, Sustainable Development
and Water Resource Section, Environment and Sustainable
Development Division, UNESCAP

The CBDRM synthesis report outlines the well-documented cycle of poverty exacerbated by disasters faced by the poor. CBDRM is recognized as the most effective approach in integrating DRM with poverty reduction strategies (PRS). Successful pilot projects in PDR SEA Phase IV point to the integration of CBDRM into local development planning as the best mechanism available to poverty reduction as it involves communities and local people in decision-making and implementation, and promotes indigenous risk-coping wisdom and knowledge. Key CBDRM planning components include readiness to respond, mitigation, local adaptation efforts,

Theme.

Revisiting the link between CBDRR and development

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and ownership of a locally crafted solution. These pilot projects can be used as a framework for future initiatives in other countries.

#### Disaster Proofing the MDGs

Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison, Advisor, South-South Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, SU SSC, RCB UNDP

This presentation explained how community-initiated and community-managed DRM initiatives could contribute to the protection of the Millennium Development Goals. Development initiatives are of no use if communities are not empowered to prepare, respond and rehabilitate by themselves. While community-based DRM efforts are about participation, community-managed DRM efforts are about sustainability, empowerment and ultimately poverty alleviation. Communities can be better served through increased downward accountability to the beneficiaries as well as to donors, and this is done through the facilitation of communities to organize themselves in times of disaster across the sectors.

### Meeting the Challenges of CBDRM: Experience from Asia Mr. Loy Rego, DMS Director, ADPC

CBDRM initiatives face numerous challenges. These include being unable to reach a large number of disadvantaged people, limited resources, and small projects with short funding cycles This presentation recommended increasing the scope of projects to encompass a majority of at-risk communities with continuous interventions over longer periods. Future initiatives must ensure a holistic scope with lower levels of resource flows commensurate with capacity. Further recommendations involved legislation and institutional development in DRM measures as well as the integration of existing small-scale DRR initiatives with local development projects, increasing financial resources and long-term capacity building to ensure a bank of knowledgeable human resources and materials.

Session 2: Celebrating Successes in Building Resilient Communities through Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction: Voices from the Countries

#### CBDRM Awards: The First in Viet Nam

Dam Thi Hoa, Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCSFC), Viet Nam

This presentation outlined the process of establishing the first scheme for allocating awards in good practice in CBDRM under the auspices of CCFSC. With CCFSC cooperation, guidelines and procedures were established for the awards. Three categories were identified for merit: 1) long and outstanding contribution to CBDRM; 2) effective campaigns and measures to raise awareness and disseminating information on CBDRM; and 3) a firm foundation in CBDRM and maintenance of a good framework and momentum in applying CBDRM practices. In early 2008, the award for the first category was given to the Social Work Department of Viet Nam Red Cross. Two awards were bestowed for the second category, to Oxfam Viet Nam, and to the Red Cross of Hai Lang district, Quang Tri province. The third category award was conferred



upon the officers and people of  $Ph\_ng\ M\_commune$ ,  $Huong\ Khe\ district$ ,  $Ha\ Tinh\ province$ .

Recipients of CBDRM Awards in Cambodia:

### **Experience of LWF in Integrating CBDRM into Local Planning Process** Im Phallay, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Cambodia

LWF Cambodia aims to empower at-risk rural communities in more effectively preparing for, responding to and mitigating the negative impacts of disasters by working with community-based organizations (CBOs) and partner households. Using a people-centred approach, LWF facilitates communities in establishing home-grown DRM measures through capacity building in training, awareness raising, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating village disaster plans, and integrating DRM plans into local development plans. Lessons learned underscored the need for cooperation and support from local authorities and the multi-sectoral collaboration for integrating local DRM plans into development plans. LWF recommends the promotion of sustainable development through the integration of DRR into development plans through country-wide mainstreaming. Awareness raising of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is also required at all levels as well as the allocation of funds earmarked for DRR and the inclusion of DRR on monthly commune council agendas. Continued CBDRM training to local authorities and the production of CBDRM resource material for increased information sharing and long term orientation were also mentioned.

### Experience Working in Partnerships with NGOs on CBDRM Alejandro del Aguila, Oxfam Great Britain, Cambodia

Oxfam Great Britain coordinates with all other Oxfams in Cambodia to respond to emergencies and to integrate DRR in all their programs in order that fewer people are adversely affected by natural disasters. Oxfam uses CBDRM initiatives such as encouraging active community involvement in identifying, planning and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing capacity to assist communities to take ownership and responsibility towards risk reduction. Oxfam's objective of CBDRM is to build a wider institutional culture for DRR to increase community resilience by working with partners. Various successes have been documented such as the Cash for Work program, increased female involvement in Village Committee Disaster Management discussions, increased crop yields due to enhanced irrigation systems, a good relationship with authorities and working in partnership which helps to build capacity and credibility.

### Experience of CCK in Flood and Drought Preparedness at the Community Level

Hem Sakhan, CCK, Cambodia

Chamroen Cheat Khmer (CCK) aims to reduce flood vulnerability and increase food security in poor and vulnerable communities through capacity building and the integration of CBDRM into community development programs. Good practice was evidenced in the cooperation among the institutional DRM structure, village leaders and disaster volunteers, and donors within the HANET network, as well as village disaster volunteers selected from among the most







vulnerable in the community, and the active participation of both men and women. Planning and implementation of key activities were community-driven, accountable and transparent with active involvement by all stakeholders. It was highlighted that the project duration was too short and that building effective village institutions was labour intensive. Further challenges came in a lack of full local authority participation and late budget support. Recommendations included continued and intensive capacity in CBDRM to the communities and the Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM), integration of DRR into the commune development plan, and establishing a community selfhelp support group to ensure sustainability.

#### CBDRR Project and Partnership for DRR

Hong Reaksmey, Church World Services (CWS), Cambodia

This presentation discussed the objectives, lessons learned and challenges from the Provincial Partnership for DRR project coordinated by CWS. The key aims were to support the PCDM in implementation of this project and to work with provincial departments, NGOs and UN agencies in operationalizing sub programs. Challenges to the DRR partnership project were the lack of a strong institutional disaster management structure at the lower levels, coordination and participation across other agencies and NGOs, and a lack of support and supervision for Red Cross volunteers from the CRC once training had been completed. Recommendations included the use of CRC guidelines for the selection of village volunteers in order to avoid overlap and the creation of a parallel system, and the inclusion of agriculturerelated DRR measures.

Session 1: Mechanisms in Integrating CBDRM into National Plans and Programs: What Worked and Did Not Work?

#### **Philippines**

Bernardo Rafaelito Alejandro IV, Regional Director, OCD, Philippines

This presentation highlighted lessons learned from integrating CBDRM measures into the national development plan of the Philippines. Drawing on twenty years of CBDRM experience, community based initiatives in the Philippines are driven by the OCD (Office for Community Development) in leading the development of CBDRM strategic planning, training, implementation and national CBDRM mapping. Lessons learned included viewing beneficiaries as partners and decision makers in development, and the need for cooperation between the government and local communities. Policy recommendations were to increase support of the integration of community engagement as a priority national

Theme.

Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Integrating CBDRM into Development Plans and Programs

agenda and recognition of CBDRM partners. CBDRM must also be integrated into local development plans. Increased coordination with CBDRM partners is required to avoid duplication of initiatives.

#### Viet Nam

Nguyen Si Nuoi, Deputy Chief CCFSC Standing Office, and Vu Xuan Viet, CARE International

Offering an overview of CBDRM planning in Viet Nam, this presentation described government efforts to integrate DRR into socio-economic development plans in all regions at all sectors of the country. CBDRM strategy is embedded in the National Strategy Perspectives recently developed. Cooperating with UNESCAP and ADPC, the government is developing its CBDRM Strategic Action Plan with the participation of different stakeholders. Through DIPECHO partners, five initiatives are being implemented which support a community based approach to disaster management. These include integrating CBDRM into urban planning, the education system, and long-term multi-sector plans as well as incorporating results of Community Disaster Risk Reduction Assessments into the local government disaster mitigation plans.

#### Cambodia

HE Poeu Samy, Secretary General, NCDM, Cambodia

This presentation described the Cambodian national structure for DRM in Cambodia. With its National, Provincial, District and Commune Committees for Disaster Management, the structure includes an executive body and a National Emergency Coordination Center as a support unit. The role of the NCDM is to develop policy and guidelines for DRM, request resources, develop human resources from the national to the commune level, and coordinate with other international organizations working in DM. By focusing on community based development, there is greater potential for positive impacts to infrastructure and livelihoods. One of the aims of the national strategic DM plan is to integrate CBDRM initiatives into the economic development plans at all levels.

### Regional Synthesis Report on the Institutionalization of CBDRM Dr. Le Huu Ti and Kim Tae-Hyung, UNESCAP

This regional report on the institutionalization of CBDRM drew on research from Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Cambodia and synthesized the outcomes to find lessons learned. Key outcomes point to CBDRM as essential for the implementation of the HFA and using an SPM approach for the effective institutionalization of CBDRM to ensure sustainability, as well as the ownership of and commitment to a CBDRM strategic plan. PDR SEA has evolved its approach to CBDRM over the years by shifting its focus from capacity building on CBDRM to linking grass-roots activities to national policy making. PDR SEA aims to establish more effective partnerships with NDMOs and to strengthen the national DRM process for more effective participation of key stakeholders through recognition and accountability.







Day Two: Thursday 3 April 2008

Session 2: Showcase of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Integrating CBDRM Initiatives into Development Programs

#### **Parallel Sessions**

Enhancing Community Resilience through Capacity Building and Formation of Community –Based Management Organizations

Enhancing Thai Village Capacity to Manage Disaster Risks through the Creation of Community-Based Organizations
Lolita Garcia, ESS Project, Thailand

The experience in Thailand of a community based capacity enhancement initiative focused on disaster prevention and mitigation agencies at the provincial, district and sub-district government levels. Building on existing informal community organizations, the project established Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and enhanced skills to volunteers in social preparation, training, equipment, practice, and the monitoring and evaluation of performance. Where possible, the CBOs integrated with civil defense volunteers and participated in skills exchanges. Culturally, the project boosted the morale of the volunteers as they began to be recognized by higher authorities. All villages now have CBDRM and CBOs for disaster reduction and mitigation.

### Strengthening Partnerships in CMDRR: The Indonesian Experience Fr. Raymond Laia, Caritas Sibolga, Indonesia

CARITAS coordinates relief and reconstruction in Aceh and Nias, Indonesia, through the Special Operations Appeal (SOA) 02/05. It established a network to introduce its new community-managed DRR approach to SOA partners. First implementations were by Caritas Medan and Caritas Sibolga. Lessons learned at the network level included using it as a platform for sharing DRR concepts, planning, methods, tools, training and learning. At the community level, it was discovered that communities become resilient when the human and physical capacities are enhanced through established partnerships. Partnerships arise out of a sense of solidarity and knowledge in having the capacity.

### Kratie Province Flood Preparedness Project with Village Widows and the Differently Abled as Partners

Yous Thy, Kampuchea Women's Welfare Association (KWWA), Cambodia

The Kampuchea Women's Welfare Association (KWWA) works in partnership with the Cambodian government, civil society, and women's networks to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and children in rural areas to effectively develop family economy, well-being, human rights, environmental protection, and good governance. Based in Kratie province, this project worked to establish a Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) to whom it offered capacity building on CBDRM, awareness raising, and training in public health and water use. Good practices included cooperation between beneficiaries and active local authorities (PCDM), commitment to the humanitarian code of conduct,





active participation of women and a clear DRR plan. The community's limited knowledge of CBDRM, a lack of participation in labour sharing, clean water and village latrine were some of the challenges to the project's objectives, as was late budget support.

### Beyond Training: Integrating CBDRR Measures into the Municipal Executive and Legislative Agenda

Atty. Rico C.Rentuza, Municipal Mayor, St. Bernard and Marieta Lupig Alcid, Care ACCORD, Philippines

This project, located in the most vulnerable disaster-prone communities in three municipalities of Southern Leyte, Camarines Sur and Aurora provinces, Philippines, focused on strengthening the capacity of communities and local governments for disaster resilience through participatory risk assessment, CBDRM training and disaster preparedness, contingency planning, evacuation drills, and establishing an early warning system. Outcomes included the scaling up of DRR activities among communities and schools, municipal governments undertaking preparedness and mitigation activities, the integration of DRM into development planning at all levels of government, and alternative strategies to improve quality. Sustainability, leadership change and a culture of fatalism were among challenges faced.

#### Community Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management Pedruco Capelao, Concern WorldWide, Timor Leste

The Coordinated Actions for Disaster Risk Reduction and Empowerment (CADRE) program in Lautem district, Timor Leste, implements activities with government, local NGOs and INGOs; builds the capacity of vulnerable communities; establishes partnerships with local institutions and organizations; advocates for and uses such DRR strategies as: hazard identification and monitoring, vulnerability analysis, mitigation activities and preparedness planning. Good collaboration with different Disaster Management Committees at various levels with a formulated CBDRM policy is vital to the success of CBDRM as is partnership with local NGOs for program sustainability. The planning process must be participatory with a high level of contribution, which will help to increase community awareness in disaster mitigation as well as ownership. Among the challenges to the project were limited capacity, facilities and government personnel involved, as well as an insufficient budget for a sustainable CBDRM program.

Promoting Community Resilience through Participatory Assessment of Disaster Risks, Enhancing Early Warning System and Integration of CBDRM into Local Planning

Integrating Early Warning System, Communication Protocol and Evacuation Procedures in the Local Government Program
Cedric Daep, PDCC Albay, Philippines

This presentation described the experiences of integrating an early warning system (EWS) into community disaster preparedness activities. A community based EWS includes prediction, forecasting, detection, communication,







decision-making regarding evacuation, and mobilization. Effective EWS and evacuation procedures require a hazard map, institutional capacity, technical and physical capacity through training and equipment, legislative support in policies and ordinances, and an action plan which is hazard and area specific.

### Community Based Drought Preparedness Mitigation Project: The NAPA Experience

Ang Chamroeun, NAPA, Cambodia

Located in Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang provinces, Cambodia, the National Prosperity Association (NAPA) works with Oxfam International to implement its Community-Based Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Project. Community capacity building activities included the establishment of Village Disaster Management Committees which were largely female led, the management of natural resources, and the incorporation of village development plans with commune development plans. Good cooperation with institutional DRM structures and village leaders, active community participation particularly among women, and the sense of community ownership were among the project's achievements.

### Effective Early Warning at the Community Level Saidur Rahman, BDPC, Bangladesh

The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) in Bangladesh was described as one of the most successful early warning systems in the region due to its foundation in community volunteers. Founded by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1970, the CPP is a program of early warning dissemination at the family and community level and is nationally run with the government incurring all costs of the program. Aiming to minimize the loss of lives and properties of people at risk, volunteers work to disseminate early warnings received from the national structure using various means such as hoisting flags and public address systems. In addition, volunteers also aid in rescue operations, evacuation to safe havens, first aid and rehabilitation programs. Rewards to volunteers are shown through community recognition and appreciation.

#### Linking Communities with Local Authorities: The CBDP Project Experience Bevita Dwi Meidityawati, Indonesian Red Cross, Indonesia

This PMI project connects local government with communities in DRR. Through the establishment of village disaster committees, authorities supported community based DRR activities such as hazard mapping and risk assessment, community action plans, DRR awareness raising, mitigation measures and evaluation for a cycle of continuous improvement. This community based approach allowed for local capacity strengthening in DRR decision-making as well as confidence building in advocating for the integration of community action plans into local government plans. Local government capacity building was evidenced in efforts to mainstream the CBDRR approach and to marry community and government action plans. Political interference, community members with different priorities and limited funding were among some of





the challenges to the project, as was the lack of familiarity working through a bottom-up approach in a top-down culture.

### CBDRR Lessons Learned in Post-Tsunami and Post-Earthquake Environment in Indonesia

Louis P. O'Brien, CHF, Indonesia

This topic reflected on lessons learned from major disasters in Indonesia. CHF's approach to CBDRR is through developing an enabling institutional environment, establishing a DRR base in community knowledge and practice and ensuring appropriate and favourable technology and infrastructure. Key activities included engaging national and provincial level authorities in policy dialogue and interagency planning and coordination, as well as community level planning and coordination with local DRM agencies and the establishment of community DRR committees. Lessons learned pointed to being sensitive to local community organizing approaches and providing risk education to ensure very real risks are appropriately perceived in order for DRR activities to be embraced. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities need to be made public to the community, and opportunities to practice and improve on these roles must be provided.

#### Building on Local Knowledge for Safer Communities

# Role of Men and Women in Disaster Reduction Management: a Case Study of Flood Prone Angkor Ang Village, Prey Veng Province, Cambodia Sok Serey, NAA, Cambodia

This presentation highlighted the outcomes of an analysis of the roles of men and women in disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation as well as community resilience during and after flooding. Results showed that, due to a limited knowledge of risk and disaster prevention and local use of chemicals for livelihood, the challenges to local DM efforts were seen in insufficient boats, a lack of potable water due to chemical contamination in the water supply and consequently death and livelihood loss. Added to this, the transmission of disease multiplied after disasters occurred and much time and money had been spent on rehabilitation contributing to a vicious cycle of poverty. Work was distributed equally between the sexes with men performing more physically demanding tasks. Knowledge gained throughout the study by the community contributed to a commitment to establishing DRR measures.

# Building on Social Capital of Neighborhood Cell Groups for DRR: the Experience of Maliliit na Samahang Kristiyano, Philippines Arnel Garcia, SAC Infanta, Philippines

Church-based community groups (MSK) contribute to disaster risk prevention, recovery and rehabilitation. As a means for reaching out to and helping the most vulnerable in the communities, the MSK are socially active in the planning and implementation of community projects to improve local livelihoods. MSK activities include DRR awareness raising and risk assessment, working with local agencies and authorities in distributing relief goods, aiding in recovery







projects such as dam building, road clearing, leading upland reforestation and strengthening mountain slopes.

#### Communicating DRR through Folk Media

Mom Sitha, Action Aid, Cambodia

Working in three provinces with three partners, this project raised awareness in DRR through dramatic performances to vulnerable, largely illiterate, poor rural communities living in disaster prone areas. Folk media was chosen as a tool for communication given its popularity, accessibility to the attention of the community and inherent quality of bringing a community together. Working with local and district authorities in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, DRR measures, the role of the CCDM and advocating community involvement during times of disaster were communicated. The performances and participation were widely well-received despite technical difficulties and infrastructure constraints. Challenges to the project included using performers as change agents and peer leaders in DRR, building capacity of the performers towards 'edutainment' activities and sustainability.

#### Community Consultation and Local Knowledge Utilization to Support National Government Policy on Flood and Storm Preparedness: the PDR SEA Pilot Project Initiatives in Dhong Thap, Viet Nam Dam Thi Hoa, CCSFC, Viet Nam

This presentation showcased the development of a pilot CBDRM project for replication in other flood prone areas. Activities chosen for the pilot included assisting the national government in popularizing and disseminating recently developed DM guidelines at the provincial, district and commune levels. In addition, it provided training on the guidelines and CB flood management in the target communes of Dong Thap province and assisted the local authorities in translating and publishing a CBDRM booklet specific to Dong Thap province.

### Children's Participation in CBDRM and School-based Disaster Preparedness Program

### Community-Owned Disaster Preparedness Education Capacity Building of School

Teachers in Nias Island Charles Ham, Hope Worldwide, Indonesia

Due to poor conception and lack of sustainability in previous CBDRR approaches, this three-year project aimed to enhance CBDRR understanding through the establishment and local ownership of Education Offices, training of local trainers and creating educational materials for teachers. This approach proved effective due to its collaboration with local government education officials, teachers and principals who became committed to the concept of community resilience for poverty alleviation. Brainstorming discussions helped to dispel any misunderstandings surrounding CBDRR while communicating with NGOs created more transparency and accessibility to information surrounding local project scopes and objectives that led to less duplication and increased





coordination. Despite a lack of CBDRR materials, a local training module with support materials was developed for teachers in the classroom.

### Building Capacities of Educators and Children on Flood Safety in the Mekong Delta

Aslam Perwaiz, ADPC

Working through a partnership with the Tien Giang provincial leadership, the Safety Flood School Program (SFSP) aimed to enhance teachers' skills on flood risk reduction from a scholastic perspective and to encourage them to raise the students' and community's awareness of flood disasters. Activities such as a school flood vulnerability assessment and awareness campaigns, which included a "Living with Floods" video and painting and quiz competitions, were carried out as was the compilation of a School Flood Safety Information Kit with IEC material and booklets. Lessons learned from this initiative included the multiplier effect when educating through children and the important role that teachers and schools play in flood preparedness. It was also noted that partnerships at provincial levels provide opportunities for scaling up initiatives.

#### Increasing Community Capacity through Child Participation Nguyen Van Gia, Save the Children Alliance, Viet Nam

This program aimed to build the local capacity of children in contributing to disaster risk assessment using HVCA and to facilitate the development of annual DRR action plans using small-scale mitigation and prevention activities. Working with the DRM institutional structure, civil societies and the Viet Nam Red Cross, trainers from all partners contributed to the childled approach to CBDRR. With approval from leaders on their participation to local socio economic planning, children assumed participatory roles and led a variety of activities such as IEC campaigns within both the schools and the communities, and meetings to discuss their own needs, concerns and capacity during emergencies. Further child participation included the project launch and evaluation, and small-scale mitigation initiatives.

#### School Based Disaster Management

Jimmy Nadapdap, World Vision, Indonesia

The School Based Disaster Management program is a sub-project with World Vision (WV) Indonesia's DIRECT program, aiming to strengthen community resilience in times of disaster. Working in four schools with the school population of students, teachers and principals, local government leaders and WV staff, the project used participatory approaches for hazard assessment, risk measurement and area and risk mapping, resulting in school safety plans. By facilitating the children's awareness of their geographic areas and potential threats in them, they become agents of change through the sharing of their new knowledge with friends, family and community. Through the project initiative, enhanced partnerships have been established between government institutions and NGOS and communities/school children.







#### Community-Based Disaster Education and Management

Donna Lagdameo, Oxfam GB, Philippines

This project is a Functional Literacy Project which includes Basic Community Disaster Management in its sessions. With a core aim of working with people in becoming functional, participatory members of society, one aspect of the project was to increase the community's capacity in managing disasters and to bring in the local Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC) as a functional unit in DRM. Activities such as DRM planning, risk assessment and CBDRM capacity building of CBOs has helped to strengthen community participation and ownership, establish a functional disaster coordinating team, increase women's awareness of their own capacity to contribute in times of disaster and create a more prepared community with mechanisms and systems in place for disaster mitigation. Lessons learned included the significance of needs-based initiatives when gaining the support of the community and the empowering properties of CBDRM through capacity building.

Session 3: Policies and Practices towards Scaling up CBDRM Program Initiatives

#### PDR SEA Pilot Project in Camalig, Albay, Philippines

Cedric Daep, PDCC Albay, Philippines

The objectives of this project were to develop the institutional capacity of Camalig on CBDRM, integrate the CBDRM plan with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and to develop the capacity of the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council in EWS, communication protocol and evacuation procedures. Financial support from PDR SEA-4, active participation of the key government officials and established collaboration from stakeholders were among the project's strengths. Limitations to the project came in its short duration, local elections interfering with scheduled activities and limited finances of the local government to sustain follow-up requirements of the project. Recommendations were to replicate the project in other local government units and to continue project activities such as drills, practice exercises and the establishment of a warning information board.

#### Linking Government Capacity Building and CBDM: Scaling Up Initiatives Towards Community Resilience to Disaster Risk

Tanty Thamrin/Mr. Paripumo, Oxfam GB, Indonesia

PRIME (Preparedness, Response, Influence of Policy: A Model for Emergency) is a humanitarian program (2005-2009) which focuses on linking CBDRM with district government policy and practices in Merapi, Benanain and Flores, Indonesia. Within the scope of this project, district governments have become more open to sharing information about DRR but need to show more interest in integrating the village preparedness initiative into development mechanism. Moreover, the sharing of information between the government and community needs to be systematized and documented. Some community suggestions have been accommodated by the district government indicating an increase in cooperative and collaborative methods. Still needed is comprehensive and



systematic emergency management and collaboration between DRR actors and development actors to sustain the resilience.

### Mainstreaming and Scaling up CBDRM Post-Disaster Programming Ashley Carl, IOM, Indonesia

This presentation described steps taken to increase CBDRM in disaster response in Indonesia due to misconceptions regarding causes and consequences of disasters. The Mobile Community Assistance project used a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to CBDRM by using community engagement and liaison for capacity building in DRM, training in permanent construction of buildings, establishing sustainable livelihoods and coordinating with other agencies. The necessity of creating synergies between projects such as building construction with disaster coordination, concentrating resources on smaller vulnerable areas, and using a holistic approach to community building were among the lessons learned. Recommendations included the integration of CBDRM into emergency and early recovery activities with the engagement of sector-specific partners for specific hazards (e.g. health and disease) and realistic timeframes for effective CBDRM.

### Synthesis of Regional Experiences on Integrating CBDRM into Local Development Planning

Kim Tae Hyung, UNESCAP, and Dr. Mel Capistrano, ADPC Within the PDR SEA-4 project is the publication of a synthesis paper which will help in expanding CBDRM further into disaster prone areas. Through pilot projects, PDR SEA-4 aims to integrate CBDRM into the existing local and national legal institutional framework system with hopes that the good practices can be replicated and sustainability and poverty reduction ensured. Conclusions of the synthesis paper indicate achievements reflected in commitment to and ownership of the pilot CBDRM projects with strong support and active participation of key stakeholders. Challenges came in the short time allowed for projects. Recommendations are to expand on the efforts to promote CBDRM through advocacy of pilot projects, building resilience and securing external funding. Prioritized follow-up actions include using CBDRM as a paradigm for poverty reduction strategies, providing incentives, awareness raising and replication.

Session 4: Emerging Trends in CBDRM

#### Parallel sessions

Initiatives of At Risk Communities in Adapting to Changing Climate

#### Managing Flood Risks and Climate Change Adaptation Christoph Mueller, German Red Cross, Indonesia

Using video as a means for underscoring the contribution of climate change to disasters, a pilot project on educating communities about climate change and its implications was described. This project also attempted to join communities with partners and support them in capacity building measures for CBDRR. Methods for addressing the root causes of climate change while facilitating







CBDRM were explored as were the possibilities for intervention at the local level despite the lack of institutional structure in DRM at the national level.

### Working with Varying Soil Modalities and Seed Selection for Areas Exposed to Climate Risks

Arnel Garcia, SAC Infanta, Philippines

Using the case of Infanta in the Philippines, this presentation described post-disaster experiences in agricultural rehabilitation. This project aimed to rehabilitate land damaged by disaster and establish sustainable integrated farming systems by working through community planning, capacity building, and field trials. Lessons learned included the sensitivity to local coping mechanisms when planning restoration and rehabilitation strategies underscoring the significance of CBDRR methodology and using local techniques as a base for science and technological mechanisms as well as the institutionalization of market, credit and other support services for the sustainability of such agrarian initiatives.

### Household Organizing for Sustained Livelihoods in Coastal Communities Exposed to Climate Risks

Shirley Bolanos, Coastal Core, Philippines

Working with fisher folk and coastal communities in the Philippines to improve their livelihoods, this project worked primarily with women in household organization, capacity profiling and financial and technical assistance to local authorities and partners involved in business development and upscaling. Initial successes incorporated improved family income, independent savings, relations and negotiation skills. Results of the project show that household profiling and involvement of base organizations and local officials is essential for sustainability. Creative use of local resources contributes to the improvement of socio-economic conditions. As the families scale-up their home based livelihoods, the demand for support services also increases. Further support is required in the marketing of household products, the development of new relationships to support these needs and in strengthening systems and practices such as saving schemes, recording and internal controls.

# Empowering Communities to Understand Climate Change through Participatory Tools: a Case Study from Banda Aceh Colin Fernandes, AustCare

Climate change has affected the livelihoods of fisher folk in the amount of fish they catch and their methods and locations for catching it. This initiative introduced a participatory tool which provided a detailed documentation of the changes in parameters affected by climate change over a sustained period in order to help communities in Banda Aceh to better adapt to this situation. Lessons learned from this exercise at the community level included the interconnectedness of factors involved in climate change and ways the community implemented initiatives which could have a positive effect on their environment. At the level of implementation, this exercise was able to bring the issue of climate change to the community and break it into manageable accessible components, facilitate





the creation and integration of adaptation strategies into the community DRR Programme, and recognize the need for support in developing new strategies as the climate issue progresses.

Innovative Approaches on CBDRM in Urban Communities/Mega Cities

### Women's Participation in Disaster Risk Management Project in Slum Communities

Soum Samoun, UPWD, Cambodia

Through raising awareness among poor urban communities through video, booklets and posters, this project organized community meetings for HVCA and provided CBDRM training to community leaders. Using a transparent and accountable working process with active participation of women and children were some of the lessons learned. Additional learning included peaceful conflict resolution practices, good cooperation and support from local authorities and integrating disaster preparedness plans into the community development scheme.

### Drawing from Community Participation to Develop Disaster-Resilient Houses in Resettlement Sites

Jessica Dator-Bercilla, Christian Aid/COPE, Philippines

Drawing on a case study of the construction of disaster resilient homes, this presentation highlighted the consultative process of rebuilding houses with community participation. Using SPHERE standards and design which will withstand a variety of disasters, the following formula was used for the house design: building consultation + budget + SPHERE standards divided by technical aspects such as engineering, time, etc. A key lesson of the project was the application of CO principles to ensure humanitarian practices. Establishing working relationships with other stakeholders was also important.

### Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Urban Setting Lorna Victoria, CDP, Philippines

Through the description of two CBDRM projects in Barangay Banaba and Dagupan City respectively, this presentation outlined successful experiences in long running community based disaster initiatives. Partnerships are nurtured and sustained in Banaba through the sharing of experiences with neighbouring communities, participation in conferences, hosting study visits, and networking with academic institutions in DRR advocacy and environmental protection issues.

The Dagupan experience established a technical working group which facilitated many CBDRM initiatives in the area. By coordinating with government agencies, mainstreaming advocacy in civil society, institutionalizing disaster preparedness and embarking on public awareness campaigns with local media, partnerships and sustainability were strengthened.







### Strengthening Community Preparedness Plan in Flood Affected Areas, Jakarta

Belly Ledesma, CWS, Indonesia

This presentation outlined CBDRM activities undertaken in the aftermath of mass urban flooding in Jakarta in 2007. With fewer lives lost due to previous preparedness training, the 2007 initiatives included an increase in participation, particularly by women, and focused on enhancing community capacity in HVCA, improving collaboration among partners and communities, and facilitating the creation of community preparedness plans. Outcomes from real life implementation indicate that communities feel more skilled in disaster response and have established their own CBO for DRM. Regular review of the preparedness plan and an effort to allocate funds to maintain adequate equipment is required.

#### **CBDRM** in Conflict Situation

### Engaging Community Stakeholders in Disaster Risk Management for Conflict Areas

Maria Corazon dela Paz, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Inc, Philippines

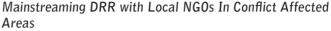
In the Philippines, traditionally focused natural disaster response and mitigation exercises are now incorporating the thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to years of constant war and sporadic peace in certain areas of the country. Balay concentrates its initiatives during times of conflict on humanitarian relief and psychosocial first aid. Post-conflict, it offers proactive and preventive psychosocial interventions, undertakes IDP advocacy and works to mainstream children's rights programming into CBDRM. Program successes were the appreciative inquiry in community mobilization, participatory disaster risk assessment and action, and the child-rights programming to enhance governance functions. Elements for sustainability of empowered communities must come in the form of education, clear roles in partnership and the enhancement of government functions and policy advocacy.

#### Synthesis Report on CBDRM in Timor Leste Jay Maheswaran, AustCare, Timor Leste

This presentation described the disasters and civil unrest experienced in East Timor resulting in thousands of displaced persons. Austcare supports the government in its efforts to relocate and house IDPs by taking a "whole community approach". Working with standard CBDRM values and concepts, I/NGOs mainly work at the grassroots levels in DRM as well as facilitate the operationalization and resourcing of sub-district and district DRM structures. Lessons learned from a national CBDRM workshop included the need to strengthen the institutional DRM structure, integrate women into CBDRM initiatives, coordinate among agencies, raise awareness among communities regarding disaster onset and increase participation in risk assessments.







Nida Vilches, Save the Children USA

Due to decades of fighting and unrest in Mindanao province, Philippines, thousands of residents live in a cycle of disaster emergency, response, recovery and new emergency. The Mindanao Emergency Response Network (MERN) aims to identify and coordinate appropriate NGOs to work in selected areas in disaster preparedness and security and safety among other objectives. Identified needs were to increase the understanding of the role of NGOs and INGOs in emergency response, increase collaboration, mitigate the risk to I/NGOs and their personnel, and develop the understanding of the role of funding organizations in emergency response. Challenges are faced in institutionalizing linkages with the government, building community leadership for DRR and sustaining the momentum of the network.

### Special Skills Building Session on Working with the Media

#### Telling the DRR Story to News Media

G Sevilla Alvarez, Center for Community Journalism and Development, Philippines

This workshop explained how CBDRM organizations can prepare news releases which capture the attention of large media agents. It introduced the stories that are interesting to journalists and the values that govern the news such as timeliness, prominence, impact, proximity to event, and conflict. Topics included story selection, writing style and organization, tips for distribution, press kits and dealing with controversy.

Session 1: Innovative Strategies in Sustaining Partnerships for **CBDRM** 

### Popularizing and Replicating CBDRM Best Practices through Public Journalism

Red Batario, Center for Community Journalism and Development, Philippines

This project focused on enhancing the capacity of the news media in DRR reporting through training and fellowship support. By popularizing CBDRR best practices using multimedia platforms and indigenous forms of communication, awareness is raised to a wider community. The project also aimed to strengthen mediacitizen partnerships through network building. It engaged the media in DRR through consultative roundtables and offered opportunities for dialogue between DRR practitioners, scientists and experts with journalists. There was also news media training on CBDRR. Three lessons learned in this project included addressing

Theme.

Strengthening Partnerships on CBDRR





vulnerabilities including those of the media, the need for dialogue with DRR practitioners, and building alliances.

### Disaster Risk Resilience through Sustainable Livelihoods Saidur Rahman, BDPC, Bangladesh

Outlining the cycle of poverty, which socially and economically disadvantaged people face through traditional post-disaster response management practices, this presentation lauded the various poverty alleviation strategies which factor in disaster risk reduction through sustainable livelihood, promoting family and community level disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures. Capacitating and empowering the most vulnerable in times of disaster with access to and ownership of public resources supports sustainable development and contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

# Building a Safe and Resilient Community: Watershed-Wide EWS in Leyte, Philippines

Allen Mollen, GTZ, Philippines

The Binahaan River Local Flood Early Warning System incorporates indigenous knowledge and modern technology to help disseminate advanced information to the community on a recurring flood seven hours before it becomes visible. Using a community-managed approach and working with a cooperative range of institutional partners, it considers local needs, strengths and resources. At the same time, it allows communities to develop coping mechanisms to improve quality of life in the area as well as protecting property, the environment and sustainable development initiatives in the province of Leyte. The project included training in CBDRR, IEC material distribution and the creation of a website explaining the EWS. DRR measures have been integrated into the Development Planning & Budgeting of Barangays and mainstreamed within the investment programming of the Municipal Government.

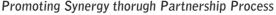
# Best Practices and Lessons Learned on Community Based Disaster Preparedness in India

Supriya Chattopadhyay, Caritas, India

This program in India is based on the belief that the most vulnerable communities in risk-prone areas have the capacity to help themselves, with support. With the objective of changing mind sets from the concept of providing relief to community level preparedness, the program aimed to do this at three levels: organization/agency level; community level and government level. Community Based Disaster Preparedness worked at the grass roots level with community empowerment initiatives such as awareness raising, creating a proactive mind set, establishing a local task force, implementing drills and other preparedenss activities. Outcomes came in changes in policies, behaviours, attitudes, practices, and relations. The program empowers communities to face disasters more effectively using CBDRP as a program for reducing vulnerability and increasing capacity through social mobilization and local governance.







Aloysius James, Action Aid, Cambodia

This project worked with three partners at the grassroots level on community resilience to disasters. Its focus areas were building and strengthening partnerships with communities, NGOs, local authorities and government institutions at the national level. Lessons learned from the project were the lack of time to nurture the partnership process and its different phases as well as the need to link the micro with the macro. Partner interaction is needed at all levels to build effective relationships. An increase in openness and connectedness among partners has laid the foundation for mutual trust. The process of establishing partnerships within a hierarchical, fund-driven context and the differences of approaches, policies and priorities among partners were some of the challenges faced. Recommendations were to allow more time to establish partnerships and create a platform where community members can interact with policy makers. More discussion among organizational and community leaders, among development and DM representatives and among different communities with district and provincial level support is also required.

Day Three: Friday 4 April 2008

Session 2: Sustaining Partnerships with the Donors

### DIPECHO South East Asia

Thearat Touch, DIPECHO South East Asia

The European Union funds most of its CBDRM programs through DIPECHO. From 2008-2010, DIPECHO has committed US\$10m for pilot projects on disaster preparedness at the local level, while it continues to support community based initiatives. Many international agencies and donors, such as the World Bank, JICA and ADB, have begun the integration of DRR as part of their development strategy. In fostering and sustaining partnerships, the EC, through its DIPECHO program, attempts to seek synergies with global initiatives through its support of the implementation of the HFA and ISDRpromoted World Campaigns among others. In SE Asia, DIPECHO focuses on such initiatives as consolidation and dissemination of good practice, training, women and children participation and the integration of DRR into development plans. It promotes collaboration among NGOs, CBOs and local authorities who adopt a CBDRM approach. The shift from a top-down to a more sectoral approach and the recognition of local government participation are some challenges facing governments as are the operationalization of DRM policies and capacity building. Some challenges for donors include coordination and sharing of CBDRM experience.

#### DIPECHO in South Asia

Jyoti Sharma, ECHO India

The fourth DIPECHO action plan for South Asia has a 7.5m budget with 18 partners working on 25 projects in five countries. In an attempt to move beyond CBDRR, its projects focus on strengthening DP for effective response and function as pilot strategies with the aim to systematically integrate them into long term







development planning. On the ground, DIPECHO is involved in reproducing risk maps, awareness through IEC materials, popular theatre, search and rescue and first aid trainings as well as EWS and other CBDRM activities. Success stories from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Nepal were discussed. Lessons learned include the need to mainstream DRR, develop minimum standards for DRM, and be sustainable using a people-centred approach. DIPECHO recognizes the need to scale up and replicate its success stories and faces the challenges of strengthening the capacity of implementing partners and limited timeframes with which to build community involvement and trust.

# AusAID Approaches and Partnerships in Disaster Risk Management Rebecca Shaw, AusAid

AusAid's DRM funding focuses on the Asia Pacific region, working to establish links between DRR and development, aid effectiveness, sustainability and cost-benefit analyses. There are two policies in its framework: Humanitarian Action Policy (HAP), and the Enhanced Humanitarian Response Initiative. A recent AusAID-funded project, Quang Ngai Natural Disaster Mitigation Project (QNNDMP), was showcased as an effective partnership in CBDRM. Among the lessons learned were the recognition of the central role that communities have in DRM; the integration of non-structural, structural and community elements; the integration of CBDRM into medium and long term planning; and capacity development through training of technical personnel and community leaders. AusAid is committed to promoting the lessons learned in this project through government and community support in developing their own capacity to mitigate disasters.

Session 3: Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM: Working Models at the National Level

### Joint Advocacy Network Initiatives

Vu Xuan Viet, Care International, Viet Nam

Rising out of a need for a more holistic approach to disasters, a joint initiative was established with DIPECHO partners pledging to work together with one voice, DANI. Specific objectives include improving coherence and efficiency of CBDRM initiatives and raising awareness through advocacy at the national, provincial and local levels. With CARE playing a coordination role, DANI activities include advocacy skills training; compilation and sharing of good practices; development of online CBDRM resources; support of joint events on National Disaster Day; study tours; collaboration with national and local media campaigns; and organization of policy dialogues between local DIPECHO partners, national agencies and donors. Challenges to the initiative come in the form of conflicting expectations and working styles among CBDRM partners, while communication and coordination can create obstacles.

### Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Indonesia

Hening Parlan, MPBI, Indonesia

MPBI is the Indonesian Society for Disaster Management Indonesia. In 2007, a new DM law and National Action Plan were established. At present, the new





framework has not been implemented beyond the national level. Decentralization of DRM is required as well as awareness raising of CBDRM. MPBI's objectives are to network and coordinate with partners and to share and learn CBDRM experiences through a Symposium aiming to advocate and strengthen CBDRM work. Achievements include a CBDRM Steering Committee/Task Force, a website (www.cbdrm-indonesia.net) and draft guidelines to be used as a reference for CBDRM actors. The Action Plan actively supports responsible and sustained partnerships between practitioners and the communities in which they work. It also holds national and international institutions accountable to providing an environment conducive to establishing and sustaining CBDRM partnership.

Annex

Enhancing Partnerships between Academic Research Institutions and Community Based Organizations for DRR: the Experience of the Building Disaster Resilient Communities and the Learning Circle in the Philippines Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga/Daphne Villanueva, Manila Observatory/Christian Aid, Philippines

Answering partners' needs for increased communication, coordination and a mounting demand for DR and preparedness, the Building Disaster Resilient Communities (BDRC) Learning Circle was established. BDRC allows for Christian Aid partners working in disaster-prone areas to meet and share experiences and for CBOs to meet with scientific and research organizations on disasters. These meetings have increased forcing partners to explore more intensely pertinent issues. Sub-clusters have been created to deepen the exchange and learning around specialized DRR issues. The Learning Circle has been collaborating with agencies on climate change and risk assessments.

## Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM in Cambodia Mr. Seng Samban, CRC Cambodia

Partnerships for CBDRM are fostered and sustained through the Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (Cambodia DRR Forum). The first forum came about from the need to more systematically promote better coordination and exchange of DRR experiences and raise awareness of DRR issues to a wider audience in Cambodia. The forum now meets three to four times a year with a rotating chair from participating agencies. The NCDM has taken a leadership role in the management of the forum and presently co-chairs all meetings. Enhanced networking and coordination between the NCDM, local government and other DRR agencies has led to fruitful discussion of CBDRM strategies and other DRR issues. Documentation and reporting of the forum have proved challenging as has the participation from Cambodian DRR field-staff and local NGOs

Session 4: Sustaining Partnerships for CBDRM: Working Models at the Regional Level

Sustaining Partnerships among Warning Agencies in South East Asia Olavo Rasquinho, ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee

The Typhoon Committee was established under the regional cooperation of UNESCAP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with the aim





to coordinate national and regional systems. The major achievement of the 14 member strong Typhoon Committee from South East and East Asia is the integrated cooperation of professionals in three areas: meteorology, hydrology and disaster prevention and preparedness (DPP), who work to mitigate the impact of typhoon-related disasters in the member countries. Each area has projects within it though there is one innovative project, Community-Based Flood Forecasting and Warning System (CBFFWS), which joins all three areas. With a wealth of experience in coordinating activities related to cyclones and other natural hazards, the TC helps to sustain regional partnerships by establishing a contact point for each area of activity, whether meteorology, hydrology or DPP, in each member country.

### Current MRC exercise on Assessment and Mapping Flood Vulnerability Indices in the Lower Mekong Basin

Nguyen Huy Dzung, MRC Cambodia

This presentation described the plan for an MRC approach to flood risk management using vulnerability indices and, potentially, mapping. Factors affecting flood vulnerability indices are flood behaviour, community characteristics, social factors and preventative measures. The feasibility and reliability of mapping these indices across the Lower Mekong Basin then need to be assessed. This project has the potential benefits of building bridges between NGOs, IOs, line agencies and the MRC through the promotion of shared data and standards. It would further help in defining effective coping mechanisms and management-oriented procedures for measuring flood impacts, as well as establishing an integrated basis fro flood risk management in the Lower Mekong Basin.

### Report on Experiences of Regional Partnerships among CBDRM Networks in South East Asia

Dr. Le Huu Ti, SDWRS, ESDD UNESCAP

Current regional partnerships undertaken among CBDRM networks have created opportunities for regional CBDRM through synergy. CBDRM is a logical common focus for cooperation, particularly in such areas as forecasting, preparedness and mitigation on multi-hazards. Current cooperation is mainly carried out through PDR SEA, though there are regional synergistic possibilities in CBEWS. Further efforts could be made to link cooperative activities to the institutionalization of CBDRM as regional collaboration is essential for effective HFA implementation.

Session 5: Initiating Regional Partnerships on Campaign for Safer Hospitals Dr. Roger Doran, WHO Cambodia

A safe hospital is one that does not collapse, that continues to function and provide service, and that is well organized with an ongoing disaster preparedness program. This presentation discussed the WHO campaign for building safe hospitals with the aim to raise awareness and effect change by including the issue in DRR activities. Target groups for the campaign include policy makers, the health sector, architects, engineers, urban planners, politicians at the local







# SKILLS BUILDING ON COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH HAZARDS, CAPACITY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Session 1: Hazard Mapping and Participatory Vulnerability Assessment in an Urban Setting

Lorna Victoria, CDP, Philippines

This presentation outlined the process of hazard mapping in urban areas. A simple formula is used to determine a community's risk to disaster: Hazard + Vulnerability / Capacity. Disaster risk assessment - and the consequent planning it assumes - is an opportunity to unite a community by way of a common understanding about the risks it faces. Aspects of an urban risk assessment include a mixed and fluctuating population, more complex coordination systems and power structures, limited human resources due to time constraints, yet access to modern technologies. A variety of tools for Hazard Assessment such as GIS and GPS mapping, footprint and topographical maps and aerial photos was summarized; and, innovative participatory risk assessment activities methods were introduced such as Town Watching and Disaster Imagination.

Session 2: Evaluating 'Coastal Community Resilience' to Tsunamis and Other Hazards

Mr. Atiq Kainan Ahmed, ADPC

This presentation discussed the evaluative process of measuring a community's resilience to the increase in hazards and disasters. By using a web as a symbol, Coastal Community Resilience (CCR) aims to integrate good governance, risk assessment and disaster management with coastal resource and land use management and infrastructure, warning systems and socio-economic livelihoods. Through continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CCR cycle for disaster management, appropriate adaptive measures can be taken to improve and reduce a community's vulnerability. An evaluation is carried out and measured against the web across sectors resulting in a simple number scale of 0-5, 5 indicating excellence in community resilience.

Session 3: Simplifying Risk Assessment Ms. Lolita Garcia, ESS Consultant on JICA Project

This learning workshop was on building skills in hazard and risk assessment. Using the formula of disaster risk = hazard x vulnerability / capacity, the procedure began with a hazard assessment, first by prioritization in a multihazard environment and then by the establishment of a community hazard map. The following step analyzes the effects of a hazard by examining a community's vulnerability, considering such components as number of people per household, location of dwellings and land use. A community vulnerability map can then be generated and a clearer picture of the potential for risk is created.







Session 4: HCVA Tools for Child-led Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

Chitraporn Vanaspongse, Save the Children Sweden, Thailand

This session explained children's lead role in DRR through risk and resource mapping. By building the capacity of school children through community visits and school orientation sessions, children were able to produce community risk assessment maps, as well as educate and advocate to the community on disaster risks resulting in valuable confidence-building and increased participation within the target communities. Lessons learned showed that children can participate when they are empowered to do so and provided with adult support through active and fun activities. Adults need technical support which focuses on facilitation, communication and working methods with children in order to view child participation as an on-going long-term process. Recommended future activities included child participation in community-led DRR initiatives, childled DRR in schools, student outreach to children not in school, and replication in other disaster prone communities.

### SKILLS BUILDING ON SOCIAL MOBILIZATION FOR CBDRM

Session 1: Advocacy for Integrating CBDRM in Government Plans Tran Tu Anh, Red Cross Netherlands, Viet Nam

Red Cross Viet Nam implemented an advocacy project which aimed to integrate CBDRM strategies into the national development plan. Targeting local governments and sector authorities through a multi-sector approach, the project appealed both directly to policy makers and indirectly through influencing large audiences using media and publications. Lessons learned included the importance of collecting and analyzing information for advocacy and acknowledging the target audience's strengths, weaknesses and sensitivities. Building trust with policy makers, ensuring clear and practical objectives, and targeting a variety of audiences were also identified.

Session 2: Students As Agents of Change For Disaster Reduction Mary Anne Mills, Educating NZ, New Zealand

Educating NZ, a private New Zealand educational consulting organization, has developed a curriculum-based disaster management education program, "What's the Plan Stan?", for the New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (MCDEM). As schools act as conduits and advocates for community involvement, the program identifies students as vital agents of change who can influence their peers and family. The aim of this program is to increase awareness and understanding of risks and to prepare and give students the skills to act in a safe manner and advocate for disaster preparedness with their parents and families. The program provides multi media resources and information to engage regional emergency management and civil defence officers, parents, teachers and students in activities to strengthen local partnerships and scale up ways to prepare and act in a disaster.







Christoph Mueller, German Red Cross, Indonesia

This presentation highlighted lessons learned from beneficiaries' participation during the 2004 tsunami reconstruction and disaster prepardness program in Aceh, Indonesia. Community Action Planning (CAP) is a participatory planning tool for sustainable reconstruction and rehabilitation for integrated settlement and infrastructure planning, disaster preparedness, environmental protection, livelihood improvement and capacity building. Among the successes of the CAP project in Aceh are professional facilitation, use of local knowledge, and continuous monitoring and coaching at all phases. Challenges to overcome are a lack of transparency of participation limits, tokenism, inconsistency of donors and facilitators, a lack of cooperation of government and non-government organizations and a lack of follow-up by PMI. As a result of CAP, documentation of its experiences have been disseminated among GTZ, GRC, PMI and IFRC. Further training of PMI staff and volunteers using CAP methodology has occurred in Central Java and other parts of Aceh; and partnerships have been enhanced among organizations working on DRM initiatives.

### Critical Guidelines on CBDRM

Loy Rego, ADPC

'Critical Guidelines on CBDRM' is an ADPC publication arising from PDR SEA Phase IV. A 'recipe book' for CBDRM, it is geared towards institutions, NGOs, and civil society groups concerned with CBDRM benchmarks for project evaluation, project design, staff training, advocacy and policy development. It includes ethical, practical, tactical, and implementation principles with outcomes and indicators for performance.

# WORKSHOP: FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF PDR SEA AND THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS WORKSHOP

In this final group session, participants were divided into five groups: Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam and Other Countries. Questions to consider were:

- What are other emerging concerns regarding CBDRM partnership in your country?
- 2. What action should be undertaken?

#### Cambodia

- 1. Institutional strengthening is required at all levels: national, provincial and district and commune as is the strengthening of the legal framework between INGOs and the national structure. Commitment to a common perception of CBDRM at all levels and among stakeholders needs attention.
- 2. CBDRM must be integrated into development plans. Climate change needs addressing with relation to CBDRM including adaptation and mitigation measures as well as capacity building for all local authorities.







#### Indonesia

- Due to many groups/agencies working on DRR in the country, there is a need to establish a platform for ISDR to determine a mandate of members, NGO representation, location and so forth. Coordination and regular meetings are problematic at present and there is an urgent need to share information with each other.
- 2. The group created an action plan to bring the many groups together: in April, a coordinating meeting in DRR will be held to establish a forum of representatives from INGOs and local NGO and emergency capacity building groups. Further discussion must include overlap of initiatives. An ambitious goal is to create a national platform for DRR in June.

### **Philippines**

- 1. There are so many NGOs working in CBDRM that it requires one Philippine network for DRR. If NGOs are united then they are in a better position to approach the government.
- 2. Areas for action include integrating DRR into the national strategic action plan, drafting of a DRM bill, and the drafting of a DRM framework.

#### Viet Nam

- 1. There is a need to develop CBDRM guidelines and standards and to continue with the integration of CBDRM into local socio-economic planning.
- 2. Action needs to be taken in translating and disseminating guidelines on CBDRM as a reference as well as in the documentation of leadership, resources, arrangements and materials. The national disaster mitigation partnership and working group needs to be strengthened, through DANI. Action is required in establishing critical guidelines for good practice, strengthening partnerships with civil stakeholders and NGOs and training on CBDRM in refreshing disaster preparedness at all sectors and levels

#### Other countries: regional activities in South and South East Asia

1. Issues raised regarding regional activities included capacity building, climate change, advocacy, standardizing courses, and funding for courses.

### **Closing Ceremony**

The Fifth Disaster Management Practitioners' Workshop for South East Asia closed with evaluative feedback from participants and a comprehensive synthesis offered by Loy Rego, Team Leader DMS, ADPC. Dr. Le Huu Ti, UNESCAP, summarized observations of the workshop and offered positive hopes for future initiatives in CBDRM partnerships. Closing remarks were offered by HE Ly Thuch, Senior Minister and Second Vice President of NCDM who commended all participants on their efforts of institutionalizing CBDRM. Underscoring key outcomes of the workshop, he expressed the need for continued support in DRM and mitigation measures.







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# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE 5TH DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS' WORSHOP FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA

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2	Cambodia	Ms. Im Phallay	Disaster Risks Reduction Coordinator	Lutheran World Federation
3	Cambodia	Mr. Khin Mab	Community Empowerment Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Phnom Srouch
4	Cambodia	Mr. Kim Sarann	Community Empowerment Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Thpong
5	Cambodia	Mr. Seng Soksan	Human Resource Development Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Oral
6	Cambodia	Mr. Suk Ra	Community Empowerment Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Samaki Meanchey
7	Cambodia	Mr. Hiev Kong	Community Empowerment Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Toeuk Phos
8	Cambodia	Mr. Vanna Chan	Community Empowerment Officer	Lutheran World Federation, Bavel
9	Cambodia	Ms. Yous Thy	Executive Director	Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action (KWWA)
10	Cambodia	Mr. Prak Pin	Programme Staff	KWWA
11	Cambodia	Mr. Sin Sidim	Staff	PCDM
12	Cambodia	Mr. Phung Sila	Food Security Programme Officer	Dan Church Aid
13	Cambodia	Ms. Mao Sophal	Program Manager	Church World Service
14	Cambodia	Mr. Hong Reaksmey	Program Officer for Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness	Church World Service
15	Cambodia	Mr. Min Vannak	ERP Program Assistant	Church World Service
16	Cambodia	Mr. Aloysius James	DIPECHO Project Manager	Action Aid
17	Cambodia	Mr. Mom Sitha		Action Aid
18	Cambodia	Mr. Hengan An		Action Aid
19	Cambodia	Mr. Piseth Pel	Programme Manager	Concern Worldwide
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24	Cambodia	Mr. Pich Sovann		Cambodia Global Action
25	Cambodia	Mr. Keo Sarun	Assistant Project Coordinator	ZOA
26	Cambodia	Mrs. Hoy Sochivanny	Executive Director	Positive Change for Cambodia PCC CEDAW
27	Cambodia	Mr. Nguyen Huy Dzung	Flood Early Warning and Dissemination Expert	RFMMC MRC
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45	Cambodia	Miss Siv Leuort		Chamroen Chiet Khmer Organication (CCK)
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47	Cambodia	Mr. Chao Sokha	Project Manager, IRDM/ OFDA	CARE International
48	Cambodia	Mr. Sok Serey		National AIDS Authority
49	Cambodia	Mrs. Ang Chamroeun	Director	NAPA
50	Cambodia	Mr. Seng Piseth	Project Manager	NAPA
51	Cambodia	Mr. Koch Savath	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Environment
52	Cambodia	H.E. Dr. Nhim Vanda	First Vice President	NCDM
53	Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Poeu Samy	Secretary General	NCDM
54	Cambodia	Mr. Khun Sokha	Director for Training and Preparedness, NCDM	NCDM
55	Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Ross Sovann		NCDM
56	Cambodia	H.E. Mr Hou Taing Eng		Ministry of Planning
57	Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Ly Thuch	Senior Minister and Second Vice President	NCDM
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61	Cambodia	Mr. Duch Sam Ang		Cambodia Red Cross
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70	India	Ms. Eilia Jafar	Regional DRR Officer	IFRC Regional Delegation for South Asia
71	India	Mr. Tapan Mahapatra		ECHO-India
72	India	Ms. Jyoti Sharma		ECHO-India
73	India	Mr. Supriya Chattopadhyay		Caritas India
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92	Indonesia	Ms. Sae Kani	Project Manager, DRR	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB) Indonesia Office
93	Indonesia	Mr. Joseph Viandrito	Assistant Program Manager EPP	Surfaid International
94	Indonesia	Mr. Christoph Mueller	Head of Mission	German Red Cross Indonesia
95	Indonesia	Mr. Belly Lesmana		Church World Service, Jakarta
96	Indonesia	Ms. Mirna Mutiara		Church World Service, Jakarta
97	Indonesia	Mr. Jimmy Nadapdap	Relief Director, Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs	World Vision International
98	Indonesia	Mr. Charles M. Ham	Country Director	HOPE worldwide
99	Indonesia	Mr. Rabinsar Silalahi	Disaster Preparedness Coordinator	HOPE worldwide
100	Indonesia	Mr. Louis P. O'Brien	Country Director	CHF International
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103	Indonesia	Ms. Joyce Manarisip	Department Capacity Building	YTBI
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106	New Zealand	Ms. Mary Anne Mills	Education Consultant	Educating NZ - Empowering Educators
107	Pakistan	Mrs. Emmeline Untaran Managbanag	Recovery and Rehabilitation	Church World Service - Pakistan/Afghanistan
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126	Philippines	Mr. Allen Molen		GTZ
127	Philippines	Ms. Marieta Lupig Alcid	ACCORD Project Co- manager	CARE International Liaison Office
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135	Thailand	Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison	Advisor, South-South Cooperation	UNDP
136	Thailand	Ms. Rebecca Shaw	First Secretary, Regional Humanitarian, Disaster Management Program	AusAID Bangkok
137	Thailand	Mr. Shigeru Mochida	Deputy Executive Secretrary	ESCAP Bangkok
138	Thailand	Dr. Le Huu Ti	Chief, Sustainable Development and Water Resource Section	ESCAP Bangkok
139	Thailand	Mr. Tae-Hyung Kim	Economic Affairs Officer	ESCAP Bangkok
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148	Viet Nam	Mr. Phan Duy Hanh	Management Board of Disaster Prevention Readiness Capacity of Community in Viet Nam	Lao Cai Province, Viet Nam
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155	Viet Nam	Mr. Nguyen Si Nuoi	Deputy Director	CCFSC
156	Viet Nam	Ms. Dam Thi Hoa	Specialist	CCFSC
157	Viet Nam	Mr. Vu Xuan Viet	Project Manager	CARE International
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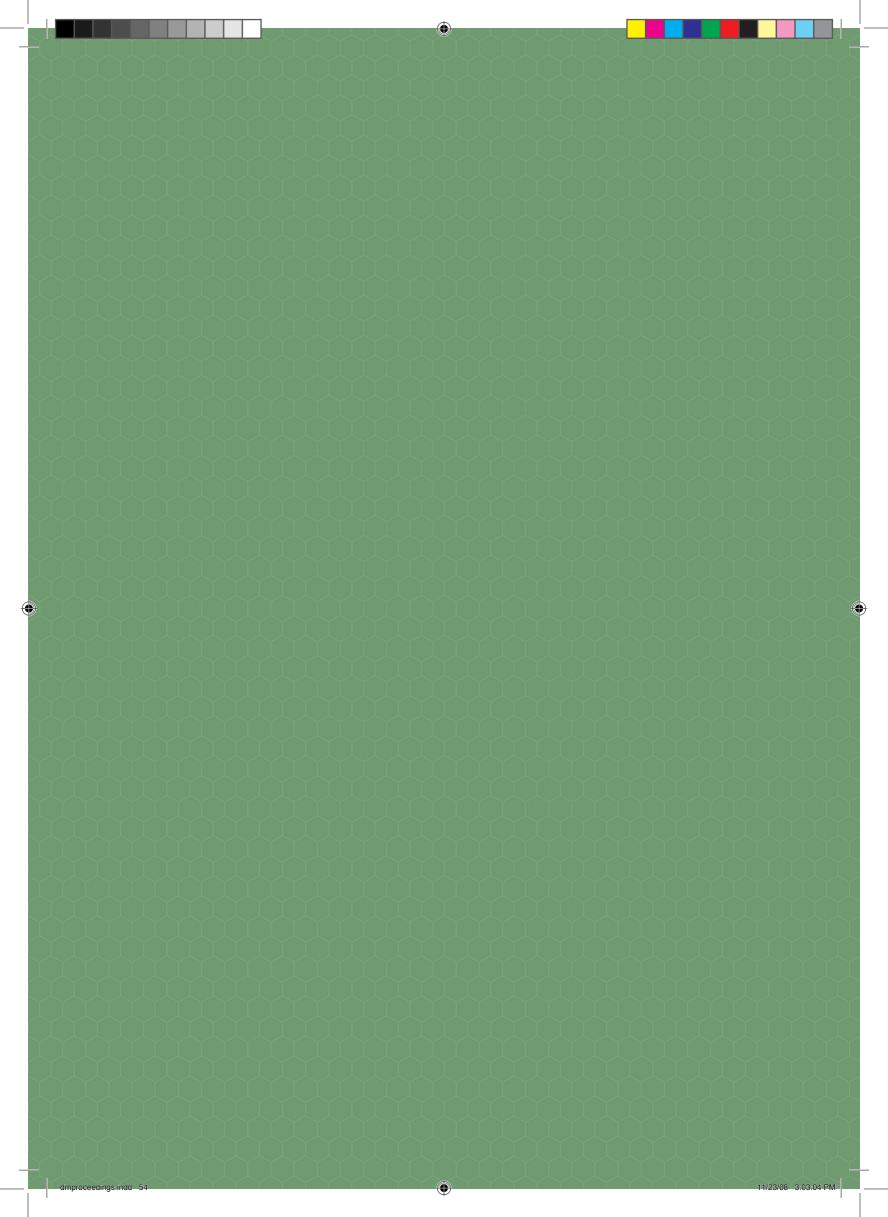


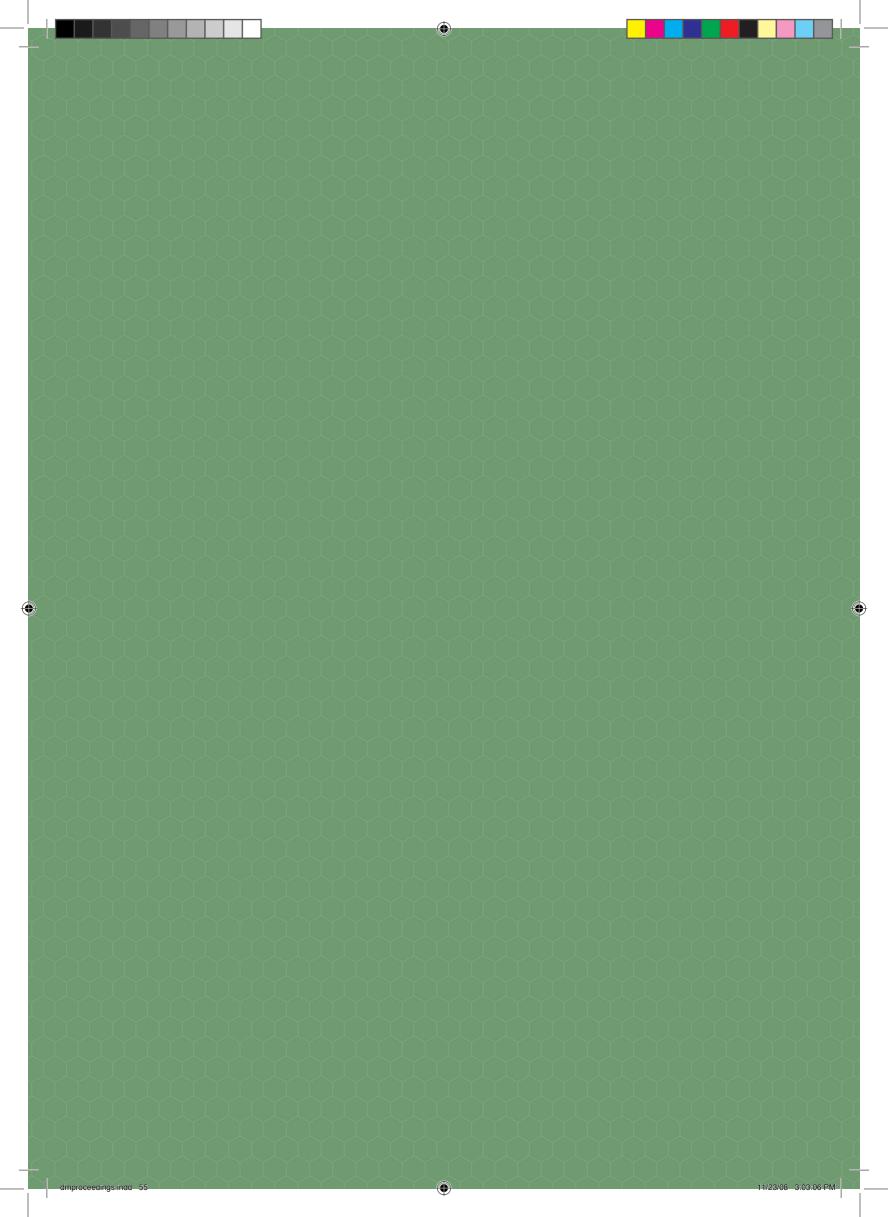


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Partnerships for Disaster Reduction - South East Asia (PDRSEA) is a multi-phased project implemented by UNESCAP and ADPC with funding support from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) since 2001. The Phase 4 of PDRSEA aims to institutionalize the effectiveness of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through strengthening of national and local capacity for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in order to build up community resilience in the project countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The project activities involve in strengthening and institutionalizing CBDRM through local-level pilot activities, facilitating information dissemination through existing regional and national disaster risk management networks, enhancing ownership of CBDRM programs by developing the capacities of local authorities and promoting CBDRM through Disaster Management Practitioners' Forum.



The European Commission's humanitarian aid department (ECHO) was set up in 1992 to provide rapid and effective support to the victims of crises outside the European Union. Recognizing the importance of preemptive measures, ECHO launched its disaster preparedness programme, DIPECHO, in 1996. ECHO's disaster preparedness programme (DIPECHO) targets vulnerable communities living in the main disasterprone regions of the world and aims to reduce the vulnerability of the population. Between 1996 and 2004, DIPECHO provided more than Ä78 million for 319 projects worldwide. These demonstrate that simple and inexpensive preparatory measures, particularly those implemented by communities themselves, are extremely effective in limiting damage and saving lives when disaster strikes. DIPECHO funds support training, capacity-building, awareness-raising and early-warning projects as well the organisation of relief services. The programme has shown that even simple precautions can help save lives and property when disaster strikes. The funds are directed through ECHO and implemented by aid agencies



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) is the regional arm of the United Nations Secretariat for the Asian and Pacific regions, located in Bangkok, Thailand. UNESCAP is committed to materialize the visions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2000. The PDR-SEA project is being implemented jointly by UNESCAP and ADPC at the regional level. For more details, please visit http://www.unescap.org



The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), established in 1986 is a regional, inter-governmental, non-profit organization and resource center based in Bangkok, Thailand. ADPC is mandated to promote safer communities and sustainable development through the reduction of the impact of disasters in response to the needs of countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific by raising awareness, helping to establish and strengthen sustainable institutional mechanisms, enhancing knowledge and skills, and facilitating the exchange of information, experience and expertise. For more details, please visit http://www.adpc.net

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